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indeed Dr. J. B. Smith would never admit it and *buffaloensis* were one and the same species. So it seems wisest to call attention to the facts at this time and to designate the departure with a varietal name.

Xanthoecia buffaloensis simplicissima new variety.

The tubercle on the clypeus and the general color same as type form.

The median area of primaries warm brown with reddish irroration, the basal and terminal areas washed with purplish; the ante- and postmedial lines are the most prominent marking, double, the inner brown, the outer purplish black as bounding the median field; the median shade line is vague, the subterminal very dentate and sprinkled with a scattering row of reddish golden atoms; the round orbicular and the kidney-shaped reniform but indistinctly outlined in a shade of the darker ground; claviform wanting. Secondaries much paler, of the lighter purple brown and now almost a shade of fawn. Expanse 33-37 mm.

Type locality, Wilmington, Del., F. M. Jones collector; four specimens Aug. 21 to Sept. 30, 1915. A paratype is with Mr. Jones, a male type with the author.

The genitalia are very distinct from the general type in *Papaipema* and possess good individual characteristics, agreeing of course with the type form whose difference only rests in the white spots of the primaries. It has been suggested that Strecker's term "*latia*" be retained for this unspotted form, but such procedure would conflict with the rules, since his type is, and the description personifies that form in which the stigmata are white marked, that which had already been characterized by Grote.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A Migratory Flight of Dragonflies.—On the afternoon of October 13, 1915, a rather compact swarm of dragonflies was observed in migration at New London, Conn. The swarm came from the north into the Connecticut College grounds and went on southward toward the city. They passed along a hillside overlooking the Thames River and nearly a half mile from the river.

This is not the first time this species has been observed in large swarms, but the mass movements of animals are always interesting. It is particularly so in this case, since Mr. H. J. Shannon (Harper's Magazine, September, 1915) has suggested and has amassed considerable evidence to show that this, as well as some other strong-flying dragonflies migrate southward before cold weather sets in and that there is a northward trend in the spring.

Unfortunately the writer was absent from home when this flight occurred and the following notes are based upon observations made by my wife. The specimens she captured proved to be all *Anax junius* (Drury), the sexes being of equal numbers.

Mrs. Osburn was standing by the window looking out into the back yard—the house is on the college grounds clear at the city limits and with open country beyond—when, as she looked, the air seemed suddenly to become filled with large dragonflies all coming along the hillside from the north. Realizing that something unusual was taking place, she seized an insect net and cyanide bottle and ran out among them. Six specimens were taken about as fast as they could be bottled. As they all seemed to be of one species she took no more of them, but stood watching them for about fifteen minutes.

They flew back and forth across the open lot and fields as far as she could see them, apparently feeding as they went, while the swarm as a whole moved leisurely southward in a body as above stated. The breadth of the swarm could not be judged, nor could the number be estimated, but there seemed to be thousands of them in sight at a time.

One thing which occasioned Mrs. Osburn much surprise was the fact that, contrary to the usual behavior of the larger dragonflies, these seemed not at all shy, but flew so close to her that they would almost brush against her before turning out of their course. Those taken were captured without the least difficulty and any number might have been taken with ease. There was no variation in their behavior during the time they were watched. While there is no explanation for this loss of fear in migrating animals, it has been observed frequently, especially among those moving in large numbers.

After Mrs. Osburn was compelled to return to the house she kept watch occasionally from the window. The body of the swarm had entirely passed by the end of an hour and after that time, three

o'clock, only occasional stragglers were seen during the remainder of the afternoon. These, like the ones that preceded them, were headed in a southward direction.—Raymond C. Osburn.

Florida Carabidæ.—Mr. H. P. Loding has called attention to the failure to mention in my "Carabidæ of Florida" the occurrence in Alabama of the following Floridian species, viz: *Pasimachus subsulcatus*, *Ardistomis puncticollis*, *Cymindis elegans*, *Tachys columbien-sis*, *T. ventricosus*, *Loxandrus celeris* and *Olisthopus parmatius*. He also mentions *Bradycellus neglectus* as an Alabama species and therefore somewhat liable to occur in Florida. Since southern Alabama and northern Florida are practically a continuous region these omissions should be corrected by those using the list.—C. W. Leng.

Florida Beetles.—I found about thirty specimens of *Dicaelus quadratus*, noted as rare in Leng's "List of the Carabidæ of Florida," at Detroit, the last station this side of Key West, from the 16th to the 21st of May, 1915. I had never taken it before, though I have done considerable collecting in Florida. *Euphoria limbalis* Fall was also rather plentiful at Detroit. At Enterprise in 1910 I took a single specimen of *Chlænius maxillosus* on May 10, as well as quite a number of two other species, *floridanus* and *circumcinctus*, but this year the Chlæniini were quite scarce.—D. M. Castle.

Snout Beetles on Holly Bloom.—While visiting recently with Mr. H. W. Wenzel in Philadelphia, he gave me among other rarities two small snout beetles, *Xanthus pygmaeus* and *Anthonomus latiusculus*, taken late in May on the flowers of Holly at Anglesea. This oft-quoted locality is rapidly becoming too civilized for good collecting; but those of our readers who have holly trees near them, may secure these species by examining the trees when in bloom.—C. W. Leng.

Additional records of the Deer Bot-fly *Cephenomyia abdominalis*.—This species was described by Prof. Aldrich in the June, 1915, number of this journal from three males collected on White Face Mountain in the Adirondacks, New York, July 6 and 10, 1914. In looking over my Diptera I have found two additional specimens, kindly presented to me by their collector, Mr. Frank E. Watson. One is labeled "Summit of Mt. Marcey; N. Y., 5,344 ft., July 3, 1913," and the other, simply "North Elba, N. Y., July, 1913." This last, however, may have been collected on one of the mountains ascended by Mr. Watson. These five specimens are so far the only ones reported of this rather

large and conspicuous fly, which, however, cannot be rare in the higher mountains of the Adirondacks.—Wm. T. Davis.

***Limenitis ursula* var. *albofasciata*.**—A specimen of this rare form was found on Staten Island, August 22, by Oscar Fulda.—G. C. Hall.

***Eucactophagus graphipterus* Champion (Coleop.) in New Jersey.**—Since my note in the Canadian Entomologist for January, 1915, under "Field Notes and Questions" recording the finding of this rare member of the family Calandridæ in a New Jersey greenhouse, other specimens have been found in the same place, evidently introduced in orchids from the U. S. of Colombia. If left to develop unchecked in an orchid house, it is likely to become a serious pest as larvæ have been found infesting *Lycaste*, *Odontoglossum* and various other species having large, soft bulbs. The larva excavates a large cavity in the bulb, destroying much of the interior and paving the way for decay, which of course finally results in the death of the bulb. Pupation takes place inside the infested bulb and the adults feed on the leaves and other portions of the plant disfiguring them to a certain extent. An infested bulb can be detected before the adult emerges but only after considerable larval feeding has been done, by pressing it slightly with the thumb and fingers. If it contains a cavity, the tissue over it gives in and if such a bulb is cut open, the larva is readily found. A little practice soon enables one to become acquainted with how a healthy bulb and one containing a cavity should feel. Unfortunately, the opportunity for further study of this unusual pest was spoiled by the owners of the infested orchids being unusually active in destroying all of the infested bulbs they could find.—Harry B. Weiss.

***Cicindela hirticollis* var. *rhodensis* new var.**—In the Ent. News, Oct., 1903, Mr. C. Abbott Davis described a new var. of *C. hirticollis* under the name of *nigrita*. As this name is preoccupied it seems advisable to re-name this form, and also at the same time to give such other information regarding this var. as is now available.

***Cicindela hirticollis* var. *rhodensis* nov. var.**

Size and shape variable as in *hirticollis*; color brown to brownish-black; elytral markings indistinct and incomplete, often immaculate except a faint white spot at the tip of the wing case, sometimes considerably extended along the outer edge. Beneath as in *hirticollis*, but generally less hairy.

Occurs on sandy beaches along the Atlantic Coast from Point

Judith to Narragansett Pier, R. I., at Horseneck beach, Westport Harbor, Mass., at Orgunquit, Maine, at Gardiner Island and along the ocean side, Long Island, New York.—Edwin E. Calder.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF MAY 18, 1915.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held May 18, 1915, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, President Dr. Raymond C. Osburn in the chair, with sixteen members and three visitors present.

Mr. Barber spoke of "Hemiptera Collected in Northern Florida by Messrs. Mutchler and Watson," pointing out that whereas the material used in compiling his list of Florida Hemiptera had been collected by various Museum expeditions and by Mrs. Slosson and Messrs. Davis, Van Duzee and others, mainly on the east coast and in the southern part of the peninsula and had proved rich in West Indian forms, the present lot of material had been collected mainly in the northwestern part of the State, adjoining the mainland of Alabama and Georgia, and had proved poor in West Indian forms, and practically identical with the fauna of the Gulf Strip.

The extreme southern character of the fauna was shown not only by the species collected but by the poor representation of Capsidæ or Miridæ. Among the more notable captures were *Chilianella productilis*, *Largus davisi*, and *Matapodius confraternus*.

The paper was discussed by Messrs. Olsen, Davis and Schaeffer, bringing out the fact that the Miridæ, while deficient in southwestern states and West Indies, were comparatively plentiful through Mexico and Central America.

Mr. Engelhardt exhibited specimens of the Sesiid moth, *Memytrus palmi*, described from Florida from a specimen now in American Museum collection, and known from another Floridian specimen in Mr. Palm's collection and numerous examples from North Carolina and other localities northward to Long Island, commenting upon its preference for white and red oak and, to a less degree, scarlet oak, and its resemblance to yellow-jacket wasps. He said that its habit of breeding in the larger branches made it usually difficult to collect in numbers, but that it had been fortunate in finding a locality near east New York, where the cutting down of the trees had compelled it to breed in smaller and more accessible branches, so that upwards of fifty infested pieces had been cut off. One of these was exhibited to show the work of the larva, circling around the branch during its first season and entering the heart wood the same fall or second year, and the pupa in its burrow in the very center of the branch.

Mr. Comstock spoke of his experiences with Mr. Watson in 1914 and with